Area: In Thousand Hectares.

State/ UTs	Tea (as on 31.12.91)	Coffee (as on 31.3.89)	Rubber (as on 31.3.91)	Cardamon small (as on 31.3.91)
ASSAM	232.65	1.64	9.38	—
WEST BENGAL	103.12	—	—	—
TRIPURA	5.80	0.12	17.12	—
MANIPUR	0.15	0.33	1.22	—
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.19	0.74	0.05	—
NAGALAND	0.01	3.55	1.39	—
MIZORAM	—	0.78	1.10	—
MEGHALAYA	—	—	3.88	—
BIHAR	0.46	—	—	—
UTTAR PRADESH	0.95	—	—	—
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2.06	—	—	—
MAHARASHTRA	—	—	0.15	—
SIKKIM	0.18	—	—	—
ORISSA	0.21	1.37	0.25	—
ANDHRA PRADESH	—	7.27	0.18	—
GOA	38.73	—	0.97	—
TAMIL NADU	34.77	31.84	17.15	6.17
KERALA	1.99	75.06	384.00	44.01
KARANATAKA	—	120.28	13.50	30.93
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		—	0.96	—
OTHERS	—	0.13	—	—
TOTAL	421.27	243.11	451.30	81.11

(b) The production and exports of these commodities during 1990-91 were as follows:—

	Production (M.Kgs.)	Export Quantity (M.Kgs.)	Value (Rs./ Crores)
Tea	718.67	199.16	1070.15
Coffee	173.00	100.11	278.89
Rubber	329.61	Nil	Nil
Cardamon (Small)	4.75	0.38	10.22

(c) The number of persons employed in tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom sultivation are estimated as follows:—

Tea.....9.79.204 as on 31.12.1989

Coffee.....3,19,891 as on 31.03.1989

Rubber.....2,56,000 as on 31.03.1991

Cardamon.... 81,000 as on 31.03.1991

(d) Figures of amounts invested by the private companies are not maintained.

India's urge to European Community for the grant of generalised scheme of preferences

3353. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has urged the European Community countries for grant of Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) status to India so that its products could compete in the European Community market on an equal footing;

(b) is so, what is the reaction of the European Community thereto; and

(c) which are the developing countries other than India which have been granted GSP Status by the European Community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) EEC introduced the scheme of Generalised System of Preferences in 1971. India has been a beneficiary of the scheme since its inception. At the Indo-EEC Joint Commission held in November, 1991, the EEC was requested to improve the scheme through additional coverage and simplification. EEC is reviewing its

scheme. The results of the review are not yet known.

The list of countries which are beneficiaries of EEC's GSP Scheme is attached as statement.

Statement

List of countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

A. INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Yugoslavia	Seychelles and dependencies	Cyprus
Poland	Mozambique	Lebanon
		Syria
Czechoslovakia	Madagascar	Iraq
Hungary	Mauritius	Jordan
		Saudi Arabia
Romania	Comoros	Kuwait
Bulgaria	Zambia	Bahrain
Morocco	Zimbabwe	Qatar
Algeria	Namibia	United Arab Emirates
Tunisia	Botswana	Oman
Libya	Swaziland	Yemen
Egypt	Lesotho	Afghanistan
Sudan	Mexico	Pakistan
Mauritania	Guatemala	India
Mali	Belize	Bangladesh
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Maldives
Niger	El Salvador	Sri Lanka
Chad	Nicaragua	Nepal
Republic of	Costa Rica	Bhutan
Capeverde	Panama	Burma (Myanmar)
Senegal	Cuba	Thailand
Gambia	St Christopher-	Laos
Guinea	and Nevis	Vietnam
Bissau		
Guinea	Haiti	Kampuchea (Cambodia)
Sierra Leone	Bahamas	Indonesia
Liberia	Dominican-	Malaysia
Ivory Coast	Republic	Brunei Darussalam
Ghana	Antigua and	Singapore
Togo	Barbuda	Philippines
Benin	Dominica	Mongolia
Nigeria	Jamaica	China
Cameroon	ST Lucia	South Korea
Central	ST Vincent	Papua New
African		Guinea
Republic	Barbados	Nauru
Equatorial Guinea	Trinidad and Tobago	Solomon Islands
Sao Tome and		Tuvalu
Principe	Grenada	Federated States of Micronesia
Gabon	Colombia	Republic of the Marshall-
Congo	Venezuela	Islands
Zaire	Guyana	Republic of Palau
Rwanda	Surinam	Kiribati
Burundi		
Angola	Ecuador	Fiji
Ethiopia	Peru	Vanuatu
Djibouti	Brazil	Tonga
Somalia	Chile	Western Samoa
Kenya	Bolivia	
Uganda	Paraguay	
Tanzania	Uruguay	
	Argentina	
	Malawi	

B. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Gibraltar
St Helena and St Helena dependencies
British Indian Ocean Territory
Mayotte
Greenland
St Pierre and Miquelon
Bermuda
Anguilla
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands of the United States
British Virgin Islands and Monsserrat
Cayman Islands
Aruba
Netherlands Antilles
Falkland Islands and Falkland dependencies
Hong Kong
Macao
Australian Oceanies (Christmas Island,
Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Heard Island and
McDonald Islands, Norfolk Island)
American Oceania
New Caledonia and dependencies
Wallis and Futuna Islands
Pitcairn
New Zealand Oceania (Tokelau and Niue Islands; Cook Islands)
French Polynesia
Polar regions (French Southern and

Antarctic Territories, Australian Antarctic Territories, British Antarctic Territories)

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories

List of least-developed developing countries

Sudan	Ethiopia	Nepal
Mauritania	Djibouti	Bhutan
Mali	Somalia	Burma (Myanmar)
Burkina Faso	Uganda	Laos
Niger	Tanzania	Tuvalu
Chad	Mozambique	Kiribati
Republic of Cape Verde	Comoros	Tonga
Gambia	Malawi	Western Samoa
Guinea Bissau	Botswana	Mongolia
Guinea	Lesotho	
Sierra Leone	Haiti	
Togo	Yemen	
Benin	Afghanistan	
Central African-Republic	Bangladesh	
Equatorial Guinea	Maldives	
Sao Tome and Principe		
Rwanda		
Burundi		
Ethiopia		

Production of tea by tea gardens in West Bengal Under T.T.C.I.

3354. SHRI RATNA BAHADUR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1009 given in the Rajya Sabha on 3rd December, 1991 and state the production of tea from each of the garden under West Bengal Tea Trading Corporation of India during the last five years together with the average price per Kg.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The production and average price per kg. of the four tea gardens in West Bengal under Tea Trading Corporation of India during the last five years are as follows:

Tea Estate	Year	Prod. (in Kgs.)	Average Price (Rs./ Kg.)
Looksan	1986-87	451320	19.68
	1987-88	547737	18.95
	1988-89	486013	21.88
	1989-90	521335	36.48
	1990-91	506429	37.23
Pashok	1986-87	113077	36.84
	1987-88	136914	32.32
	1988-89	135449	37.98
	1989-90	141277	50.56
	1990-91	139181	52.79
Vaha-Tukvar	1986-87	108328	38.50
	1987-88	103024	37.82
	1988-89	99306	36.47
	1989-90	102362	53.83
	1990-91	104908	55.31
Potong	1986-87	73979	27.07
	1987-88	80208	25.70
	1988-89	84940	24.55
	1989-90	79231	49.16
	1990-91	78153	46.00

Share of agricultural products and minerals in exports

3355. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the presen* trend of export indicate that the country is exporting more agricultural products and minerals as compared to engineering goods;

(b) if so, what is the break-up of exports during the last six months; and

(c) what steps are being taken to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The foreign trade data is compiled on a financial year basis. The break-up of exports during April-